

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1899.

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the end of the year. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo.

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning leaves 8. Paulista at 5 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

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Caohambú and Lambary.

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Belo Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:30 p. m. and 11:45 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Coronado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 5:15, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5:30 p. m., returning leaves the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 1, 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; descending 8:35, 10:35, 11:35 a. m., 1:30, 2:35, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Director.

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaú (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1º de Março. EUGENE SERGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaú (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a service of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays of each month at 11 a. m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 6 a. m. also on Saint's Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain & Co. 56 Rua do Ouvidor.

Irving Crawshaw, M. A.,
British Chaplain

74 Rua Mendo de São, Icarai.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo S. Joaquim, No. 170—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 3 p. m. Evening preaching at 6 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m. Sundays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sãoº Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caxias 352

IGREJA PRESBTERIANA DO RIAUACHEL.—No. 234, Rua D. Ana Nery, Estação do Rio de Janeiro. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. ANTHONY H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—No. 4, Praça Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays; 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Professional Directory

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Dr. CARLOS FELDHAL: Offices: No. 20, Rua 1º de Março, 2 to 4 p. m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Marques de Abrantes.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 10. Services, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—*Read and Reading Room*, 11, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor. W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-over clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Canela.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—11, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 9 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. R. A. W. SLOAN President; MYRON A. CLARK, General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

Telegrams from Santiago state that the Chilean government proposes to reduce the army by a corps in each branch of the service. We sincerely trust the telegram is true, for it will not only be beneficial to Chile but it will be a good example to other South American republics.

In Peru, industry is still very little developed. In the north of the republic the home industry of plaiting straw hats is the principal one. At Cusco some coarse woolen cloth (military cloth) is manufactured, which is used in Peru and in Bolivia. At Lima a large cotton-spinning and weaving establishment has been established for a number of years. This was originally the undertaking of a Peruvian, but for some years past it has been carried on by a joint-stock company with British capital, whose productions meet with a good sale in the country itself.—Textile Mercury.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The August returns show that there were in Buenos Aires 2,970 births, 506 marriages and 1,192 deaths.

—The August receipts of the Montevideo custom-house were £672,764.19, which is in excess of the receipts for the same month of 1895.

—After talking in the Argentine senate for two hours in favor of his financial scheme, on the 16th inst., Dr. Carlos Pellegrini had a fainting fit and the discussion was postponed.

—Telegrams from Sucre state that the Bolivian government accuses the Amazonas state government of promoting the Arez revolution, and expects Brazil to deal justly with Bolivia in the matter.

—Ricciotti Garibaldi embarked at Montevideo for Italy on the 16th. In taking leave of his friends he says he expects to return in a short time, from which it may be inferred that his colonization scheme has received some encouragement.

—There was an absurd rumor afloat in Buenos Aires on the 15th that an explosive bomb had been found in the window of President Roca's residence. It was afterwards found that the dangerous parcel was some inoffensive thing, more ridiculous than dangerous.

—It is said that the development of mining enterprises in southern Bolivia is now attracting much attention. It should not be forgotten, however, that the risk is extremely great because of unsettled political disputes. Practically there is no security in Bolivia either for life or property.

—A Buenos Aires exchange says that Mr. James Gallo has obtained a twenty years' concession from the Santiago del Estero government to start a tanning and sugar-factory in that province, but does not mention what the reward amounts to, nor how it happens that two such industries have become yoke fellows.

—To show the conditions of affairs in La Plata we would point out that the local government had all copies of an evening newspaper, published in this city, confiscated because it contained an article in which the powers that be were addressed in strong language. The unfortunate boys who were selling the papers not only lost their money but were put in gaol for a few hours.—Times, Buenos Aires. [What in the world had the newsboys to do with the matter?]

—The miserable murderer of the Ortiz family, some months ago, is still in charge of the Brazilian authorities, and from what is said, it seems they are more inclined to keep him free than to grant his extradition. The *Siglo* calls attention to this, and urges the necessity of revising the extradition treaty in order to make it more efficacious. It will be great infamy if such a horrible assassin is allowed to go unpunished.—Montevideo Times, Sept. 5.

—We note that the President of the republic is about to sign a colonising decree accepting the law of the United States in this direction. In order to colonise perfectly he requires railways and means of communication and therefore holds out inducements to railway companies to open up new districts by giving them something like a thousand hectares of land for every kilometre of line laid down. The land will be alongside the railway in alternate sections so that the railway company will not have complete monopoly of all land but pieces at intervals along the route they run along. This scheme is to be applied especially to the south of the republic and present rumors report the following proposed railroads: From Santo Antonio bay to the River Chuí and October 16th valley; from Port Tilly to Lake Buenos Aires; from Santa Cruz, to Lago Argentino; from Posadas through Misiones to San Javier. We shall see how this scheme works. Of course colonists will always prefer to go where there is a railway, but we are inclined to think that some waiting will be necessary before the capitalists will be found eager enough to exchange their dollars for land that is of little or no value.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—The *Journal of Geology* is authority for the statement that a new mineral has recently been discovered which, as a fuel, is far superior to coal. The substance, which is of a lustrous black color, is found on the island of Barbados, and is called by the natives manjak. It is thought that manjak is petrified petroleum, great quantities of petroleum being found on the same island. It contains only 2 per cent. of water and fully 27 per cent. of solid organic matter, thus surpassing in utility the best asphalt of Trinidad, in which 30 per cent. of water is contained and which has been classed so far as the very finest fuel.

—UNDER the name of Det Engelske Selskab (Anglo-Danish Club) a society has been formed in Copenhagen with the view of strengthening the mutual ties of sympathy between Denmark and the English-speaking race. The society proposes in every possible way to propagate a knowledge of England and everything English in Denmark, to encourage the study of the English language and literature, the institutions, political and social movements, etc., of England and America, and on the other hand to spread in these countries as far as possible an interest in Danish affairs. Lectures will be given and discussions held in the English and Danish language, and it is proposed to have permanent club-rooms where all the leading English newspapers and periodicals will be accessible to members, and also to form a good English library.

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Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up 750,000
Reserve fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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10, Rua da Alfandega

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Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital: 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos.

(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

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Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Germany
M. A. von Rothschild & Sons, Frankfurt a. M.

England, N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
Manchester and Liverpool
Dresdner Bank Company Limited
London
Union Bank of London, Limited, London
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London

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Heine & Co., Paris
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Lazard Frères & Co., Paris
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PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital: £ 1,500,000
Realized do 900,000
Reserve fund 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

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THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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London E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up 800,000
Reserve fund 820,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
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PATRONIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

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HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at São Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.

Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies.

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and branches.

Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.

Périer Mercet & Co., Paris.

Union Bank of London, Limited.

London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Lazard Brothers & Co.

J. Henry Schroder & Co.

Kleinwort Sons & Co.

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Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches.

Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches.

Schroeder Gehrlicher & Co., Hamburg.

Comptoir Hirsch Donner, Hamburg.

Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.

L. Behrens & Sohne, Hamburg.

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Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rue de S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital, Rs. 103,616,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund, Rs. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense, Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 80th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rue da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Distrito Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London and County Banking Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Commerz und Diskonto Bauk in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current;

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

THE GREAT CITIES OF THE AMAZON.

Queer Features of Pará and Manáos, Which Control the Trade of the Great River Valley.

(Concluded from our last.)

As we steamed on we passed out of the Amazon and into the wide mouth of the Rio Negro. We were now sailing through a jet black stream. Our steamer cut the water into foam and it looked like boiling black molasses. A sailor dropped a bucket over the side and caught up a gallon for me to examine. In the bucket it looked brown, but when I took it up in a glass it seemed almost clear.

The Rio Negro is an immense stream. It is very wide at the mouth, and at first sight it seems almost as large as the Amazon itself. It drains a vast region and is so connected with the Orinoco by the Cassiquiare river that you can enter the Orinoco at its mouth and sail down through to the Rio Negro and the Amazon.

As it nears the Amazon the Rio Negro increases in size. A large part of its lower course is formed of a succession of lakes, some of which are from 20 to 30 miles wide. Its flow is not very rapid, and its ordinary depth is from 100 to 150 feet. It has numerous sand bars, which hinder navigation at very low water, but during the rainy season it rises from 30 to 40 feet and floods a large part of its basin. At its mouth there are high bluffs lining the banks. These are spotted with cacao plantations, back of which is a dense forest. There are numerous palm trees, and among them, now and then, a thatched hut upon piles.

A little further up on the north bank upon a hill is the city of Manáos. The town slopes from the river covering the hills at the back. It looks like a large town from the steamer. At first you see only a maze of white-colored one and two-story buildings, roofed with red brick tiles.

As you come nearer the houses near the wharves you grow under your eyes until you realize that they are large business establishments. You see numerous fine buildings, and out of the mass notice a structure somewhat like the pension building at Washington, which is topped with a great dome, covered with porcelain tiles. That is the theater of Manáos. It will seat 2,000 people, and it is finer than many so-called good theaters of the United States. The theater is partially supported by the government, and troupes are brought here from Pará and other Brazilian ports. It is not a one-night stand, for it takes 2,000 miles to get to and from it, so that the troupes usually stay a week or so. With us came an American circus, which is to get a big guarantee from the government for showing a month in Manáos.

Manáos is an ocean port a thousand miles inland from the Atlantic. Suppose the big Atlantic liners could sail right across the United States to Chicago, and you have about the situation of Manáos in respect to the sea.

My steamer drew sixteen feet. It was an English ship, which had come from New York to Pará, and hence to Manáos. It was of about 2,000 tons, and its time from New York to Manáos was about two weeks. I asked as to the fare, and was told that it was \$90 in gold.

There are steamers here from Lisbon, Liverpool and Hamburg. There are two lines of steamers from New York, and there are little steamers which go from here in seven days to

Iquitos, Peru. Iquitos is about 1,300 miles west of here. It is a large town, and is a great port for rubber. The fare to Iquitos is \$30, and the time from here is seven days, so that in three weeks, if you can make the proper connections, you could go from New York over 2,000 miles up the Amazon by steamer.

There are also vessels here which go up the Rio Negro, the Rio Branco and the Madeira, so that you can reach any part of the upper Amazon region from this point.

Among the leading steamship companies is the Amazon Steam Navigation Company, founded by English capitalists in 1853. Its steamers are of about 500 tons, built in England for this trade. There are twenty-five of them, and they cover altogether about a half million miles of travel every year. I am told that the company gives good dividends.

In addition to this there is the Brazilian line, which has twelve steamers, aggregating altogether a tonnage of about 13,000. These ships travel up the Amazon and along the coast.

Manáos has about 50,000 people. It has wide streets paved with cobble stones, many of which were brought up the river from Pará. It has many houses faced with tiles imported from Europe, and it has several fine government structures, such as the treasury, the palace of the cathedral,

I called the cathedral a government structure, for it is largely supported by the government. The bishop of the province of Amazonas presides over it and it is the central point for the religion of this part of the world. The government has a large income from its export duty on rubber, and the pickings are probably great.

There are two hotels here. The one at which I am staying is kept by a French woman, who charges exorbitant prices for poor food, but who has a fairly good cook. We have coffee and bread and butter for breakfast, a table d'hôte lunch and a coarse dinner. Wine and mineral waters are very dear, costing at least 50 per cent more than they do in any other part of Brazil.

Manáos is lighted by electricity. I have electric lights in my room at the hotel, and I was surprised this afternoon to be called to the telephone to talk with a merchant in the other part of the city.

Manáos is a very advanced town for South America. It has a telephone system with 223 subscribers, which gets a concession of \$4,000 a year from the government for its service.

Its electric lighting plant is owned by an American syndicate, which is now also putting in an electric street car line. The equipment and all the electrical supplies are being brought from the United States, but the coal so far is English, although American coal is beginning to come in.

Manáos has daily newspapers. It has a museum, a college and schools. It has an orphan asylum and several other charitable institutions. I have been much interested in its stores. They keep all sorts of goods, and the stocks of some of them run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. They ship from here to all parts of the upper Amazon and the rubber camps rely largely upon Manáos for their supplies. I am told that the merchants make big money, and that they will not look at anything that pays less than 25 per cent. The most of them are interested more or less in the rubber forests, and nearly all are to a great extent purchasers and shippers of rubber.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

LADIES' XI vs. GENTLEMEN'S XI (Left Hand & Broomsticks.)

This interesting cricket match took place on Tuesday the 5th inst., on the ground of the S. P. A. C. and in spite of the rather cold weather was most thoroughly enjoyed, both by the players and their friends who witnessed strong, especially the fair sex.

The ladies winning the toss batted first and thanks to the brilliant play of Miss E. Forder, who made 23 runs, and the sterling display of Miss Beaumont and Miss G. von Bulow, and in fact of the rest of the team, their score was 100, when the last wicket fell had reached the very creditable total of 83 runs.

The gentlemen who had to face the bowling of Miss E. Forder and of Miss Leishman, and later on of Miss L. Jacobs, could only just manage by very careful play to get to within a short distance of this total, and the last wicket fell amidst great excitement when the score had reached 81, thus leaving the ladies victors by the narrow margin of 2 runs. Miss E. Forder clearly bowled nine of her opponents, Miss Jacobs, though not being so successful as regards taking wickets, proved most difficult to play; she has evidently bowled against broomsticks before.

The game all through was most exciting, and the ladies well deserved to win, their fielding being very good, while their batting was excellent all round and showed that the fair conquerors must have worked hard in practising for the event.

Mrs. Forder kindly provided tea for all, while Miss Crummack made a most indefatigable and careful scorer.

During the interval between the innings, a photograph of the two teams was taken, which will remain as a memento of a most enjoyable afternoon.

The scores were :

LADIES' XI.

Miss Leishman, b. M. King.....	3	for the magnificent manner in which it was treated by all Sorocabans.
Mrs. Geo. Kring, c. H. Johns, b. J. Webster.....	3	The recollections of the two days match, followed by athletic sports and a football match, will remain green in the memory of all who were there.
Miss E. Fforde, c. F. Fforde, b. M. King.....	3	The sumptuous banquet provided at the close of each day's game by Mr. and Mrs. Snapes at their delightful home, the impromptu concert and the eventful moonlight ride back to the hotel passed all too quickly for the agreeably surprised Paulistas. Not only was the journey one of recreation, but also of instruction, the various gigantic cotton mills were visited and the English managers vied with one another in clearly and intelligently explaining all the various processes of manufacture to the admiring onlookers.
Miss L. Jacobs, b. F. Fforde.....	4	The team on Saturday rode out to Messrs. Speers and Otter's Santa Rozalina mill where after seeing the largest stationary locomotive in Brazil they were hospitably entertained at a farewell luncheon by Mr. and Mr. Kirk.
Miss A. Fforde, c. E. G. Knight, b. A. Crompton.....	4	The ride back was nearly marred by an accident Mr. S. Glencross' horse taking the bit between its teeth and bolting. Mr. F. Gooldier gallantly stopped the runaway and the ride was continued to the Sorocabana Club, which also entertained the visitors in a charming manner.
Miss Beaumont, c. W. Rule, b. M. King.....	1	
Miss L. Lees, c. F. Fforde, b. E. G. Knight.....	1	
Miss G. von Bulow, c. E. G. Knight, b. M. King.....	9	
Mrs. A. Crompton, c. M. King, b. M. King.....	1	
Miss E. von Billow, not out.....	1	
Mrs. C. Walker, b. H. Johns.....	1	
Byes 6, wides 30.....	36	
Total.....	83	

GENTLEMEN'S XI.

R. J. Fforde, b. Miss A. Fforde.....	32	
H. S. Kirkman, b. do.....	2	
W. F. Rule, b. do.....	18	
H. R. Pennington, b. Miss L. Jacobs.....	2	
H. E. M. Johns, b. Miss A. Fforde.....	2	
M. King, b. do.....	7	
J. S. Webster, b. do.....	8	
F. C. Fforde, b. do.....	7	
A. N. Crompton, b. do.....	1	
E. G. Knight, not out.....	1	
Byes 1, wides 1.....	1	
Total.....	81	

SOROCABA vs. S. PAULO.

This match was played at Sorocabana, Sept. 6th. Sorocabana won the toss and made 137 in first innings. The Paulistas then went in, but made only 39 with most wickets down, in consequence of the splendid bowling of Mr. E. Hadfield and J. Snape, up to the end of the first day. The Paulistas, however, on the second day brought their total up to 77.

Going in for the second time Sorocabana only reached 39, Mr. J. Snape being neatly caught first ball. There was great excitement on the Paulistas going in for the second time, which as the score grew, increased considerably. They were not to be the victors, however, being all dismissed for 85.

The scores were :

SOROCABA.

1st innings.

F. Jacques, b. McIntyre.....	0	
E. Hadfield, b. Rule.....	12	
J. Snape, b. McIntyre.....	18	
S. Hadfield, b. Goodier.....	18	
H. Snape (capt.), b. Fforde, b. Rule.....	18	
B. Ward, b. Rule.....	73	
L. Haseldene, b. Knight, b. Glencross.....	1	
W. Crichton, b. Rule.....	1	
— Askam, b. McIntyre.....	1	
J. Kirk, b. Knight, b. Cookson.....	1	
— Jacques, b. Knight, b. Cookson.....	15	
Extras.....	137	
Total.....	137	

2nd innings.

F. Jacques, b. Rule.....	0	
E. Hadfield, b. Hart, b. Rule.....	0	
J. Snape, retired hurt.....	0	
S. Hadfield, b. Rule.....	0	
H. Snape (capt.), b. Fforde, b. Rule.....	0	
B. Ward, b. Glencross.....	0	
L. Haseldene, run out.....	0	
W. Crichton, b. and b. Blomeley.....	0	
— Askam, b. Goodier, b. McIntyre.....	0	
J. Kirk, b. Goodier, b. Rule.....	0	
— Jacques, b. Knight, b. Cookson.....	0	
Extras.....	39	
Total.....	137	

S. PAULO.

1st innings.

J. J. Blomeley, b. E. Hadfield.....	9	
F. Goodier, b. H. Snape.....	1	
J. McIntyre, b. H. Snape.....	23	
J. McIntyre, ct. E. Hadfield, b. H. Snape.....	23	
W. F. Rule (capt.), b. E. Hadfield.....	2	
S. Glencross, b. S. Hadfield.....	2	
E. G. Knight, b. do.....	2	
H. Cookson, ct. Ward, b. E. Hadfield.....	2	
W. Hart, not out.....	28	
T. H. Christy, ct. Hadfield, b. J. Snape.....	2	
F. Davison, b. S. Hadfield.....	11	
R. Fforde, b. E. Hadfield.....	1	
Extras.....	14	
Total.....	77	

2nd innings.

J. J. Blomeley, b. S. Hadfield.....	25	
F. Goodier, b. H. Snape.....	23	
J. McIntyre, ct. E. Hadfield, b. H. Snape.....	23	
W. F. Rule (capt.), b. E. Hadfield.....	2	
S. Glencross, b. S. Hadfield.....	2	
E. G. Knight, run out.....	3	
W. Hart, b. S. Hadfield.....	2	
T. H. Christy, b. E. Hadfield.....	11	
F. Davison, b. E. Hadfield.....	1	
R. Fforde, b. S. Hadfield.....	1	
Extras.....	14	
Total.....	85	

The São Paulo Athletic Club's cricket team which went to Sorocabana on Wednesday Sept. 6th wishes to place on record its hearty thanks

ESTRADA DE FERRO DA TIJUCA
ELECTRIC TRACTION

Offers comfortable and safe transportation to the most picturesque places of this capital.

NEW PROVISIONAL TIME-TABLE

Largo de S. Francisco	C. S. Christovale	Rua Conde de Bonfim	WORKS	UP		DOWN		Largo de S. Francisco
				20 mil Reis	20 mil Reis	20 mil Reis	20 mil Reis	
5.01	—	5.51	6.02	6.16	6.31	6.44	6.56	7.06
5.45	*6.45	6.56	7.00	7.25	7.31	7.44	7.57	8.07
5.49	7.19	7.30	7.44	7.59	8.12	8.25	8.35	9.25
7.15	*8.14	8.25	8.39	8.54	9.03	9.16	9.29	9.39
8.01	8.51	9.02	9.16	9.31	9.44	9.57	10.07	10.57
8.47	*9.48	9.57	10.11	10.26	10.35	10.48	11.01	11.11
9.33	10.23	10.34	10.48	11.03	11.16	11.29	11.39	12.29
10.19	*11.18	11.29	11.43	11.58	12.07	12.20	12.33	12.46
11.05	11.55	12.06	12.20	12.35	12.48	1.01	1.11	2.01
11.51	*12.60	1.01	1.15	1.30	1.39	1.52	2.05	2.18
12.37	1.27	1.38	1.52	2.07	2.07	2.20	2.33	2.43
1.23	*2.22	2.33	2.47	3.02	3.11	3.24	3.47	4.37
2.09	2.59	3.10	3.24	3.39	3.52	4.05	4.15	5.05
2.55	*3.54	4.05	4.19	4.34	4.43	4.56	5.09	5.19
3.41	4.31	4.42	4.56	5.11	5.11	5.24	5.47	6.37
4.04	4.58	5.09	5.24	5.39	5.48	6.01	6.14	6.24
Exp. 4.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.14
5.13	6.03	6.14	6.28	6.43	6.43	6.56	7.09	8.09
5.59	*6.68	7.09	7.23	7.38	7.47	8.00	8.13	8.23
6.45	7.35	7.46	8.00	8.15	8.15	8.28	8.41	8.51
7.31	*8.30	8.41	8.55	9.10	9.19	9.32	9.45	9.55
8.17	9.07	9.18	9.32	9.47	9.47	10.00	10.13	10.23
9.26	10.23	10.34	10.48	11.03	—	—	—	11.13

(*) The trips marked by * are extraordinary and will be in force only on SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS and NATIONAL FEAST DAYS, excepting from 1st November to 1st May, during which period the three first and the two last extraordinary trips will be run daily.

SINGLE FARES

Rua Conde do Bonfim to the Alto da Boa Vista or vice-versa.....	18500	MAXIMUM SEATING CAPACITY 36 PERSONS
Return ticket.....	24500	Up or Down..... 25000
Rua Conde do Bonfim to the 2nd Caixa d'Água, or vice-versa.....	18000	Up and Down..... 40800
Return ticket.....	18500	A tariff for baggage and parcels may be had at the offices of the company. The railway has cars for freights, which will be transported by previous adjustment.

Rio de Janeiro, 14 September 1899.

Adolph Aschaff,
GENERAL MANAGER.AGENTS—
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William Hooper. Wanted relations of the above, formerly residing in Bahia. Address F. W. Sharpe, E. de F. Bahia as S. Francisco, Bahia.

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ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This well established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.

Rua Livramento, No. 143.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hamppier & Co's, Bordeaux, with which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASHEY & Co., 36, Rue du Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Leitão, 23, Rue da Catedrala.

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

VAUGHAN, James—who was employed for some time as engine driver on the Central Argentine Railway and who left Rosario about 3 or 4 years ago.

Rio de Janeiro, 29th August, 1899.

ROOMS TO LET

Two pleasant rooms with board at No. 2 Rue Boa Viagem, S. Domingos, only five minutes from the *barra* station.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

House on the Morro do Cavallito, Jurujuba. Apply to H. A. DELISLE, 13, Rue da Alfandega.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children will please communicate with the Directress, Miss LAVONA GLENN, No. 118, Praia da Botafogo, Botafogo.

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THERESOPOLIS GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

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CLIMA AND VERY HEALTHY
Gentlemen & Señores has the honor to advise the friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the confidence of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convelecentes and summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the *serra* and vice-versa.

References: Hotel S. C., No. 12, Rue de S. Bento, Messrs. Lopes, Bastos & C. C., 38, Rua de S. Bento, Monteiro Jr. & C. C., 38, Rua de S. Bento, Soares & Nieneyer, No. 6, Rua de Alfaia, Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Freyre.

Teleg. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRASA FERREIRA VIANNA (Centro)

Telephone No. 8,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, recently light from all four sides, close to the deepest bench of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms, all with water furnished, good shower and warm baths, distillants in the water closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses a magnificious saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely restored, and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refloored, and no expense has been spared to make this.

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before: particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best service and attention. The electric train passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has opened that hotel at No. 120 Rua do Riachuelo a large and most attractive establishment for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city. It has a large and beautiful outdoor pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel has been adapted for families, for whom comfort and convenience nothing will be found wanting.

It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room open on verandas overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

Great Britain.

SEPT. 10.—The Transvaal government now accepts the proposal of Mr. Chamberlain to form a mixed commission to enquire into the questions pending between the two governments.

The Northumberland regiment is ready to embark for South Africa.

SEPT. 11.—The *Evening News* publishes an interview with Esterhazy who said that Dreyfus was rightly condemned.

Telegrams from Vienna and New York published in London say that the very worst impression has been created by the Dreyfus sentence, and that there are movements to foot in both countries to induce people not to take part in the coming exhibition.

There is a case of bubonic plague reported from Beyrouth in Asia Minor.

SEPT. 12.—Paris telegrams say that the state of Dreyfus' health is precarious, and that the doctors say he has only a few more years to live.

The animosity against France on account of the Dreyfus sentence is daily increasing.

The Transvaal to-day received the final proposals of Mr. Chamberlain for a pacific settlement of the difficulty.

The Indian troops which were to have left for South Africa on the 10th, have received orders not to leave before the 23rd.

The hop harvest in Kent and Sussex is completely lost this year owing to drought, heat and insects.

There was a collision of trains near Manchester to-day. One passenger was killed and 15 injured.

SEPT. 13.—The London press publishes to-day information from an apparently reliable source that all the documents mentioned in *bordereau* are in the German ministry of war, and that five of them absolutely prove the innocence of Dreyfus.

The idea of collective abstention from the Paris exhibition of 1900 is gaining ground throughout England.

There is great excitement in Pretoria, where war is considered imminent. The ministry is deliberating on the reply to the last Chamberlain proposals, and the Volksraad is waiting to consider the terms.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a Cape town telegram saying that the Afrikaner Bund has advised President Kruger to accept the terms laid down.

Mr. Reitz, the Transvaal secretary of state, said in the course of an interview that the situation is not yet desperate, and that a pacific settlement was yet possible.

There was only one death of bubonic plague in Oporto yesterday.

SEPT. 14.—Bills posted all over London invite everybody to attend a meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday condemning the Dreyfus sentence. (We have seen many meetings in Hyde Park in our time on all sorts of sounding, burning and burnt-out questions, but if Hyde Park railings fall this time they will fall outwards. The Briton with all his faults, and he has many, has an innate love of justice ingrained in his constitution. He has implicit reliance on his judges' impartiality, be they criminal, civil or military. He has never had a judicial scandal. Consequently he would like to glorify the immeasurable character of British justice at the expense of a neighboring nation. The denouement should be a huge success against a huge scandal, but it greatly depends on whom the convenors of the meeting may be.)

The semi-official organs say that the government is taking no part in the agitation to keep exhibits from the Paris exhibition.

The Portuguese ambassador has had long conferences with Lord Salisbury over the South African question.

A telegram from the Boston Post is published in London that Generals Roget and Mercier wish to favor the release of Dreyfus on condition that he remains three years out of the country. (This is a catch-penny yarn not intended for Brazil. Brazil is full up, and has no room for more.)

A telegram from Bloemfontein says the burghers of the Orange Free State have decided to join their brethren of the Transvaal in case of war.

SEPT. 15.—In the Jewish quarter of London some Frenchmen have been assaulted, and the police have made several arrests.

Telegrams announce the appearance of bubonic plague in Lourenço Marques, where 42 deaths have already occurred.

The reply of the Transvaal to the last note of Mr. Chamberlain is anxiously awaited. It is expected to be an unfavorable one, and war preparations are being actively made on both sides. The Transvaal is fortifying its frontiers, and 16,000 British troops are to leave South Africa to-morrow.

A stupid telegram from New York says that to 10,000 Irishmen have offered their services to President Kruger. If there were 10,000 such idiots, they have no funds ready to equip themselves, the United States could not allow them to leave without a breach of neutrality, they would inevitably be captured on the high seas, and if they landed Kruger would regard their presence as a wife of the enemy.

The government published a blue book to-day on the negotiations with the Transvaal up to the last note, giving all the documents sent and received.

France.

SEPT. 10.—Contrary to expectation, the disturbances which were expected to follow the second condemnation of Dreyfus have not taken place in France. The verdict of the

council of war, not only condemned the accused to 10 years imprisonment in a fortress in France, but also included his military degradation. It is not stated whether this sentence dates from now or from 1894. The prisoner signed his appeal to the supreme tribunal of war this morning.

The *Matin*, *Figaro*, *Temps* and other papers that have favored the revision of the Dreyfus case say that the verdict was given to save the honor of the general staff and is an insult to common sense. These journals note with satisfaction that MM. Denanche and Labori have notes of various defects in the decision, which will be submitted in due time to the court of cassation which will be the ultimate court of appeal. The case will, however, not be dealt with by the court until the Zola trial at Versailles has been decided towards the end of November.

Later despatches say that a large meeting of socialists was held in Havre to protest against the sentence in the Dreyfus case. The police dispersed the crowd and arrested 15 of the most excited. At Belfort about a hundred roughs stoned the house of M. Jacques Dreyfus, brother to the prisoner, and broke all the windows. The mob was vigorously dispersed by the police, who made several arrests. The attack has been condemned by all parties.

SEPT. 11.—A London telegram says that Esterhazy declares that Dreyfus has been justly and legally condemned.

Typhus fever has broken out amongst the besieged men in Fort Charbol, and it is said that M. Guérin was one of the first attacked.

Telegrams from Rennes say that Dreyfus appears to be in a state of perfect tranquillity, and that a second degradation will not take place.

The revisionist papers say that in a short while the campaign in favor of Dreyfus will be re-opened more energetically than ever and without regard to the result to France. Matthew Dreyfus says he will fight the case out to the bitter end.

The *Temps* hopes that Dreyfus will be pardoned in the expectation that France will be pacified in consequence. It is added that Major Carrière, who acted as prosecutor in the trial at Rennes, is in favor of the prisoner being pardoned. (To our mind, it is only adding insult to injury. Dreyfus has now had a second trial before the court at Rennes, and all the evidence, with the exception of the secret *dossier*, has been published to the world. Public opinion has decided that the evidence known was insufficient to convict the prisoner, and Col. Picquart—the hero of the case—who knew the contents of the *dossier*, sided with public opinion. A pardon would still leave the name of Dreyfus tainted with two convictions for treason, when he is fully entitled to be cleansed of all guilt. We sincerely hope the poor martyr's health will be sustained until France has acknowledged his innocence and cleaned out her military Aegean stable.)

The socialists at Havre have announced a still larger meeting in favor of Dreyfus to take place to-day. The police have taken measures to suppress the meeting.

In Budapest, a number of people made a demonstration in favor of Dreyfus before the French consulate on Saturday night when the verdict became known. The police has taken precautions to prevent a repetition of the demonstration, and an official note has expressed the regret of the authorities for the occurrence.

The French medical commission from the Pasteur institute, sent to Oporto to study the bubonic plague, has reported that the epidemic may continue for months or years without increasing in intensity; that it will be hard to keep it from spreading to unhealthy places on the continent, and that the sanitary cordon is useless.

SEPT. 12.—Zola has published a brilliant article in *L'Aurore* in favor of Dreyfus in which he affirms his knowledge that Esterhazy furnished documents to Col. Schwartzkoppen, written by his own hand, and that these documents actually exist in the ministry of war in Berlin. He also exhorts the French government not to have Germany inflict the disgrace on France of offering, of her own accord, the proofs of the innocence of Dreyfus, and adds that at his coming trial at Versailles, Mr. Labori will produce irrefutable documents which will throw the light of truth on the case. He finishes by saying: "The incontestable proof of the innocence of Dreyfus has to appear, even at the cost of my blood and my liberty."

Dreyfus at Rennes receives a large number of letters daily from all parts of the world. The doctors say that his health is not good, and that they can only give him a few months to live.

SEPT. 13.—The *Journal* says that all the cabinet ministers are of opinion that General Mercier should be tried before a council of war, but President Loubet is against the idea as he hopes to find a peaceful solution to the case without taking extreme measures against the superior officers of the army. A decision is expected early next week.

The general staff is to have nothing further to do with questions of espionage, which will be dealt with by the secret police.

Attempts have been made to induce the workmen engaged on the preparation of the exhibition buildings for next year to leave their work, but without success. Several of the inciters have been seized by the workmen and themselves and handed over to the police.

SEPT. 14.—The health of Dreyfus is now said to have considerably improved.

L'Aurore publishes an article by Prof. Andrade in which he states there is a letter from Col. Schwartzkoppen in existence which gives proof positive of the innocence of Dreyfus,

and that the minister of war can easily lay hands on it.

News received and published in Paris from the principal European capitals is to the effect that the agitation to boycott the Paris exhibition of 1900 is not a serious one.

The accusations against Déroulède, Guérin and others for conspiracy against the government have now been formally drawn up.

The preliminary trials of the anti-semitic, nationalistic and young royalist leagues have commenced in Nantes and Saint-Etienne.

SEPT. 15.—The French government has been assured by its representatives abroad that not the slightest importance can be attached to the statements that either merchants or intending visitors will be deterred from attending the exhibition because of the Dreyfus sentence, and that no attention should be paid to the statements of some temporarily excited journals.

The number of papers which believe that Dreyfus will be reprieved by the President next week is rapidly increasing.

M. Waldeck Rousseau assured a delegation of radicals to-day that the government has absolute proof of the existence of a conspiracy against the actual form of government in France.

BAHIA BRITISH CLUB.

On the 2nd inst. the Bahia British Club celebrated its 25th anniversary with a Club dinner of 55 covers. Mr. J. Daniel, vice-president of the Club, presiding. In addition to members of the Club, there was a considerable number of invited guests present, among them representatives of the local press.

Founded in 1874, the Bahia British Club has enjoyed an uninterrupted and phenomenal career of prosperity. While English clubs in other cities have led a precarious existence, often failing for want of harmonious support, the Bahia club has gone on quietly and steadily, and is now able to show a list of 120 members. One reason for this is that it has never indulged in pretensions, being content to provide what the average member requires and is able to pay for. Another reason, perhaps, is that of its liberality, for while it is founded and managed as a British club, it has admitted others to the privileges of membership and has thus escaped the stigma of exclusiveness, which is so often the bane of British organizations.

At the banquet of the 2nd inst. the friends of the Club could wish, and it is needless to say that it was thoroughly appreciated. At its termination, the following toasts were proposed, which were responded to by the gentlemen named:

"The Queen..... The President.
"The Club..... Mr. Fred. Willcox.
"Foreign Members..... Mr. R. Steel.
"Past Presidents..... Dr. Frederico C. Rebello.
"And Officers....."

After the toasts, Mr. Daniel read a letter from Sr. Alves de Carvalho tendering his congratulations. The chairman also stated that Dr. João Baptista da Castro Rebello, editor-in-chief of *A Bahia*, who is one of the oldest and most distinguished members of the club, was unable to be present on account of illness. At the close of Mr. Steel's response to the toast "Foreign Members," Dr. Guerreiro de Castro, speaking for the latter, proposed the health of the Club's president, Mr. George Anderson, who was unfortunately absent. This toast elicited much applause.

The banquet and speeches were followed by a smoking concert, in which a varied and highly enjoyable programme, organized by Mr. R. Steel, was given. Unfortunately we have no programme and can not give full particulars, but from the report given in *A Bahia* we note that there was an amateur orchestra, Messrs. Froes, Schelle, Watton and Toulson furnished choice selections on the violin, piano, etc., and that Messrs. Hartley, Jones and Steel were credited with songs that elicited great applause. The concert was closed with the British and Brazilian national airs, executed by the orchestra.

The Club is to be warmly congratulated on the success of its 25th birthday festivities, and we trust that its jubilee will be even more successful and enjoyable. It is something to look back over 25 years of unbroken life; it will be more when the half century is reached and the Club is able to say that in making itself useful to Englishmen and their friends during these many years it has succeeded in keeping them united and in making life more pleasant for them.

The following astounding occurrence is related by Sr. Carlos G. Rheingantz in a letter to the *Jornal do Commercio* from Desterro on the 6th inst., Sr. Rheingantz being a passenger on the Brazilian steamer Desterro. In the port of S. Francisco, Santa Catharina, a female steerage passenger died on the evening of the 3rd, while the steamer was moored alongside the wharf.

The death was communicated to the health officer, so that the body could be removed for burial, as the steamer was to sail the next morning. That humane and intelligent official refused, however, to take charge of the body or to have it landed for burial, but ordered the captain to land and bury it on some island in the bay. The body was therefore kept on board all night, and was buried on an island near the bar the next morning, the steamer losing two hours by it. Further comment is unnecessary, as it would offend the susceptibilities of the health officer and of S. Francisco to tell him how unchristian and unfeeling his conduct was.

[September 19th, 1899.]

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURUEUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1899.

In previous discussions of the crisis through which we are now passing, we have dwelt more particularly upon difficulties encountered in commercial centres. We have now to call attention to the situation in the coffee districts. Through the courtesy of a well-informed gentleman, who has recently returned from a trip through some of the richest coffee districts of the country, we learn that the situation there has become critical to an unprecedented degree. This might be surmised from the reports of foreclosure sales of plantations for absurdly low prices—so low in fact that in some districts the planters have combined to prevent these sales by violence. In the Ribeirão Preto district a plantation representing an original cost of 385,000\$, and on which 150,000\$ has subsequently been expended in machinery and improvements, was sold a few days since for the ridiculous sum of 10,000\$. A better illustration of the crisis could not be given. It should be remembered that the Ribeirão Preto district is perhaps the richest and most flourishing in all Brazil, and yet so intense is the crisis, that plantations are being knocked down for a fifth part of their value. Another case related to us is where a plantation valued at 600,000\$, was saved from foreclosure sale by a São Paulo firm on a mortgage of 60,000\$, only by raising the money by a subscription among friends. And not only are the planters unable to meet their indebtedness, but they are actually unable to meet current expenses. Within the past two months they have been compelled to reduce the wages paid to laborers, and with the result that the colonists are leaving them by thousands. Over fifteen thousand have left the country during the last two months, and all the available accommodations on outgoing steamers are engaged for months to come. The manager of probably the largest coffee estate in São Paulo estimates that not less than sixty thousand have taken their passages in this manner. On his own plantation, he is thirteen hundred short of the number needed for the picking season. In view of this the outlook for saving the next crop is gloomy indeed. Bad as the situation now is, it promises to be still worse. What then are the chances for the future? The plantations are loaded with debt, the prices realized on coffee at the present time are barely sufficient to cover the most economical working expenses, not including interest on debts, nor even interest on capital, and the supply of labor is rapidly diminishing. Credit banks will not alleviate the situation, for their benefit is transitory, and their methods make the transaction uncertain, vexatious and expensive. Naturally other products must be cultivated, but the costs of transportation are an obstacle to the realization of any profit from them. Money is offered them, it must be said, but it is suspected that the lenders are more concerned with profitable foreclosures, which give

them coffee estates for a fraction of their real value, than with a desire to assist the borrowers. There is no concealment of the fact that the situation is extremely critical. Commerce is crippled by taxes and restrictions until it barely exists, manufacturing industries, even where protected by high tariffs, are not flourishing, small industries are being crushed by fiscal burdens, and now the one agricultural industry on which the credit of the country principally depends, is in danger of serious disaster. We do not say that it will be destroyed, for it is too important and necessary an industry for that, but that the existing planters will be ruined and their industry seriously crippled for a time, seems almost unavoidable. What then does congress and the government propose to do? Do they believe that we can go on under existing conditions? Do they think that taxes can be increased and more revenue raised from a people whose trade and industry are not actually meeting current expenses? Let them note the increasing difficulties in business circles, the absolute want of confidence in financial circles, and then tell us what the result is to be. There are remedies, to be sure, but they will never be brought forward by the men who are elaborating our budgets and confounding our tariffs.

THERE is another revolution in Venezuela—just to keep the pot boiling. It serves to keep the principle of liberty alive, and prevents over-population. The revolution in Peru seems to be breaking out in spots and at odd times, which is all the better for those who object to hundrund peaceful avocations. In Ecuador there seems to be momentary quiet, but we do not understand that there is no one in arms against the government. And in Colombia the same state of affairs prevails. As for the free and independent republic of Acre, everything is peaceful just now, for there is no one to fight, and the president is enjoying himself with his favorite game of pelota. By and by when that Bolivian military expedition reaches the place, there will be blood on the bushes, and Galvez and Utrillo will be paddling down stream to seek the protection of their friends at Manaus. Altogether the political situation in South America is not without some little interest.

The assault on members of the Rio de Janeiro state legislature on Saturday last was a scandalous outrage. It was premeditated, and from the character of the assailants, it was organized by people who did not care to appear in the affair. A large number of runians, partly drunk and carrying heavy sticks, crossed over to São Domingos in one of the ferryboats, and from their talk it was known that they intended to assault the members of the legislature. The police allowed them to hang about until the deputies came out and did not try to prevent the assault. When therefore Gov. Alberto Torres telegraphs from Petrópolis that it was only a slight street disturbance which had been quickly suppressed by the police, he states what he knows to be untrue. The assault was designed to intimidate the state legislature, and we shall be not at all surprised to hear that the governor knew about it beforehand.

We see by the *Notícia* of the 14th that the lists of congressional candidates for the next elections (December) are being made up here in Rio. The *Notícia* is a government organ and of course speaks advisedly. It will strike many as a very queer proceeding that the representatives of the people should be chosen by self-constituted committees here in Rio, and not by the people themselves. The people, in fact, have really nothing to do with the matter, not even the satisfaction of electing the men, for the elections are as farcical as are the nominations. It is ridiculous to term such a system representative and republican, for it is nothing of the kind. The country is practically ruled by a comparatively small circle of politicians, and free elections have as little to do with it as the imperial family. In fact, were the people to take an active interest in public affairs, to insist on nominating and electing their own representatives and then on holding them responsible for their acts, as they should, we are inclined to think that the politicians now running the country would all become monarchs.

It is worthy of consideration in the United States that while American merchants and manufacturers are wasting their time on exhibitions, reciprocity negotiations and discussions about banks, subsidized steamship lines and their right to the principal share in the trade of South America, the European capitalist is coming in with his money and taking over the said trade for himself and his heirs. In Brazil he is buying and leasing plantations, and is investing his money in mortgages on coffee plantations. Naturally his trade will go to Europe. Instead of waiting for trade, he goes after it, and gets it. At the same time the American trader remains at home and says the trade by right belongs to him, but he does not think it necessary to work for it. He asks us

to call on him to talk the matter over, he shows us his wares, which are certainly superior in every respect, and he appeals to our sense of patriotism to give him the trade. But he does not invest in our loans, nor in our local enterprises; he opens no commercial houses in our midst, and he shows his confidence in us by demanding cash for his goods, or at best on 30 days bills. To whom then will the trade go?

It is now said that a project will soon be presented in congress authorizing the creation of regional banks of agricultural credit, to which special favors will be given. It is a favorite recourse of congress to create such institutions, after putting agriculture and industry into a state of confusion and decay. It is something like the doctor who gave his patients something to throw them into fits, because he was *death on fits*. Congress is always doing something to throw agriculturists into debt, because it is *death on debt* through its one sovereign remedy, agricultural credit. Someone ought to publish a synopsis of the various efforts which congress has made in this direction—the number of grants and concessions, the money expended, and the results. It would be most instructive. And then some one ought to call attention to the simple fact that the best way to assist agriculture and industry is to remove burdens and then let them alone.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 12.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Pinto da Rocha spoke in favor of reopening the Porto Alegre custom-house and Deputy Tosta against burdensome taxation on tobacco.

SEPT. 13.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—In a speech on the general revenue bill Deputy Luiz Adolpho analyzed the estimates, which he said, are purely arbitrary. In a letter to Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, President Campos Salles had assumed certain obligations, but up to the present he has given no proof whatever of his ability to honor his pledges. If he has any plan for resuming in 1901 the payment of interest on the foreign debt, he has not communicated it to congress, and what now seems probable is that, when the time comes for resumption, the country will be entirely unprepared for it. As the minister of finance, surprise has been expressed at his failure to present his report; but it must be remembered that His Excellency has been busily engaged in the conquest of Matto Grosso and has consequently had no time to attend to the duties of his office. Now, however, that conquest has been achieved with a completeness and ferocious brutality rarely witnessed, perhaps the minister will design to inform the nation how he proposes to save the financial situation from the apparently inevitable collapse.

SEPT. 14.—*Senate.*—Senators Leopoldo de Bulhões and Artur Rios spoke in favor of annulling the senatorial election in Rio Grande do Norte, which they said, had been entirely vitiated by fraud. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Cupertino de Siqueira said that the present wretched financial situation of the country is chiefly due to the government's utter disregard of the provisions of the budget. From 1892 to 1897 there were expended 400,000,000\$, in addition to the sums voted by congress. And after reducing the people to want and loading them with taxes, the government deprives them of markets for their products by prohibitive rates on its railways. Deputy Afonso Costa denied that taxation is burdensome in Brazil. People, he said, should cheerfully pay for the personal security and other great benefits which they derive from the government—for the law courts and police, without which civilisation is impossible. The chamber rejected Deputado Galedo Carvalho's motion to ask for information in regard to the government's transactions with banking establishments. Several deficiency appropriations were voted, and the bills for the railway from Rio de Janeiro to Santos and the re-opening of the Porto Alegre custom-house passed in discussion.

SEPT. 15.—*Senate.*—The motion to annul the senatorial election in Rio Grande do Norte was defeated and Col. Fagundes was a vote of 34 to 16 was declared duly elected senator for that state. Senator Antônio Azeredo spoke on the Matto Grosso question. Senator Feliciano Penna in a speech on the appropriation for paying the expenses of the festivities in honor of President Roca, denounced the conduct of the President of this country as illegal. In making those expenses without authorization the President had displayed his contempt for congress and for law, and had rendered himself liable to impeachment. But in doing this the President merely acted in harmony with what is done every day. It probably did not even occur to him that any appropriation was necessary, just as no one seems to be aware of the necessity of stating in the bill the amount appropriated. He is not surprised, he said, that the President sees no necessity for revising the constitution. For a man who can violate the constitution with impunity, revision is certainly unnecessary. In reality the constitution, violated every day, no longer exists except in name. And, if in the unauthorized expenditure of public money the President shows his contempt for law, in his appointments to public office once he shows no less contempt for public morality. Offices of trust and honor are given to men who are fit candidates for the penitentiary. He knows of a city, he asserted, in which there have recently been appointed to public office two ex-convicts and a counterfeiter. But under the circum-

tances what else can be expected? It is only natural that a President, surrounded by an atmosphere of subservience and flattery, should have completely lost his head. In congress if any member dares to rise for the purpose of making the justest charges against the President, he is met at the outset with a storm of protest. In consideration for the degradation of congress the President should treat it with less harshness. It is unmanly to strike a wretch that is prostrate at one's feet. Senators Ramiro Barcellos and Rodrigues Alves defended the President and the latter senator deplored the violence of his friend from Minas Gerais. «If there is violence in what I have said,» answered Senator Feliciano Penna, «it is because in this instance the simple truth is violence.»

SEPT. 16.—*Senate.*—The bill authorizing the government to make an appropriation for the cost of the festivities in honor of President Roca and the deficiency appropriation of 1,266,588\$ for the war department were voted in 3rd discussion.

COFFEE NOTES

The planters in the district of Carangola, Rio de Janeiro, have had a meeting and have directed a representation to congress asking for a reduction in the export duty on coffee of 11 per cent., the repression of its monopoly(?) and a propaganda in its favor in consuming countries.

The manager of one of the largest coffee plantations in the state of São Paulo says that the outlook for the next picking is very discouraging, owing to the exodus of colonists. The planters are without means and have been obliged to reduce wages, and the colonists are therefore leaving by the hundreds and thousands. On his own plantation they are 1300 short of the number necessary for doing the work well, and he says that fully 60,000 are booked for outgoing steamers. He says that all the third-class accommodations on these steamers are taken for months ahead. What the planters are to do, no one can imagine. Without labor, the crop can not be picked, and without money the planters can not offer inducements sufficient to attract labor.

To illustrate the extremely critical state of affairs in the coffee districts, a friend relates following occurrence. The Bella Vista plantation, located in Cravinhos, Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, was recently put up to auction to satisfy a mortgage of 150,000\$, and the sale realized only 10,000\$, the mortgagee bidding it in. The plantation cost its unfortunate owner 385,000\$, who afterwards borrowed the 150,000\$ to procure new machinery and make other improvements. It therefore represented a cost of 535,000\$, though it was rated on the local official records at 185,000\$. And the hardest part of the transaction is that the mortgagee refused to give the wretched debtor a quitance for the whole debt, and still holds him responsible for the unsatisfied 140,000\$.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The São Paulo state assembly closed its sessions on the 15th inst.

The legislative assembly of Minas Gerais was formally closed on the 15th inst.

It is said that the small-pox epidemic in Paranaíba has been very bad and has caused terrible losses to the population of that port.

The German minister to Brazil, Count Arco Valley, has been making a visit to São Paulo and returned to this capital by the night express of the 15th inst.

The São Paulo papers did not receive their telegraphic news from Rio on the 11th because some telegraph poles had fallen and the state telegraph lines were not working.

A telegram of the 16th inst. from Sergipe says that the commander of the 26th battalion of infantry is suspected of preparing to cause disturbances when the recently elected governor takes office.

The *Notícias* of São Paulo says that from January to August inclusive there were 19,588 steamship departures from Santos, of which 14,723 were third-class. The exodus of colonists really began in August.

Complaints of drought are coming in from the state of Espírito Santo, where great prejudices are resulting for want of rain. On the 15th there was a public procession invoking rain. And the rain began on the 16th!

A telegram says that there has been discovered a plot against the life of the governor of Sergipe. Plotting to kill somebody is a mania that seems to be epidemic at the present time. It is as dangerous as the bubonic plague.

The Rio de Janeiro legislative assembly was formally opened in Niterói on the 16th inst. The legislative sittings are held in the edifice formerly used by a tobacco factory. It promises to seriously disturb the tranquility of that quiet and retired spot.

The *Cidade de Tatuí*, São Paulo, says there is a woman in that flourishing place, named Antonia Gonzalez, who, having lost all her teeth, has lately gone through all the pains and troubles of teething again which are peculiar to children. New teeth have appeared, and she is again fully equipped in that respect.

The large edifice known as the Hotel das Nações, at Bahia, was burned on the morning of the 15th. It belonged to Barão de Guahy and was insured. The hotel belonged to Nicolau Manfredi, and there were several business establishments on the ground floor. The total loss is estimated at 300,000\$. One telegram says the building was insured for 500,000\$.

—There was a row in Nieheroy, near the S. Domingos *barca* station, on the afternoon of Saturday last, some *cabangas* of the governor's faction attacking the deputies as they left their provisional hall of legislation. The governor is evidently determined to stop at nothing in his efforts to defeat the legislature. Some of the deputies called on President Campos Salles for protection, but got no satisfaction. We presume their only recourse will be to bring out their own *cabangas* and then President Campos Salles will find reasons to suppress the disorder—as in Matto Grosso. Verily, political intrigue is a thing of joy forever!

—We quote from the *Buenos Aires Herald*:—The people of the Brazilian chieftain Juan Francisco, who exercises sovereign power over a large district, showing that Brazil is a republic in name only, saw some refugees from the flood and attacked the miserable people, using rifles. However, the people defended themselves, and after several had been wounded on either side, drove off the Brazilian savages. (This said Juan Francisco is a pestilent brigand, who attracts to his side all the cut-throats, thieves and desperate characters in the south of Brazil and the north of Uruguay, and who is a focus of lawlessness and disorder. It is very discreditable to the Brazilian government that he has not been suppressed or shot long ago.)—*Montevideo Times*, Sept. 5.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Of the 78 schools in the municipal district of Campos, 26 are now closed. The remaining 52 are attended by 3,193 pupils.

—The governor of Minas Geraes has been authorized to grant charters for railways whose length does not exceed 50 kilometers.

—A non-commissioned officer of the 12th battalion of infantry, son of the late Col. Luiz Celestino de Castro, committed suicide at Pirineiros on the 13th inst.

—Three persons said to be respectively 116, 120 and 135 years of age died recently at Alipuca. These extreme ages, however, are generally imaginary, no one knowing the date of birth.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* hears that the price paid for the São Christovão tramway lines by a foreign syndicate is 12,000,000. The *Gazeta* also hears that the same syndicate is negotiating for other lines.

—The price which the national government is to pay for the Bello Horizonte branch of the Central railway is said to be 2,753,000\$, and the line, it is stated, will be turned over to the national government in a few days.

—A telegram of the 15th from São Paulo says that the Electric company now proposes to sue the Vilaçao Paulista Co., for damages caused by the embargo on the former's line construction in various streets of that city.

—The increased passenger traffic on the suburban trains of the Central railway in August, amounted to 80,173 fares (1st and 2nd class), which represent an increased revenue of 17,311\$000. This was due, of course, to the Roca festivities.

—The governor of Paraná has opened a credit of 50,000\$ for sanitary services in that state. A telegram of the 13th says that only 80 cases of small-pox had appeared in Paraná up to that date. A few cases had also appeared at Curitiba.

—At the S. Paulo immigrant depot on the 13th inst. 50 planters applied for 500 families of immigrants. As planters are now unable to pay such wages as will retain their present laborers, it will be difficult, we suppose, for them to obtain others.

—Senator Generoso Ponce telegraphs that it is reported in Cuyabá that the prisoners who have to appear before the supreme court at Rio de Janeiro in virtue of their application for a writ of habeas corpus will be attacked on the way at a place called Itaicy a few miles below Cuyabá.

—At the opening of the Espírito Santo state legislature on the 13th the governor stated that the financial crisis there was being satisfactorily attenuated by the measures of economy adopted and in process of realization. He recommends the creation of a land tax and a reduction in the export duty on coffee.

—João Francisco's men, it is asserted, have received orders to murder Raphael Cabrala o sight. The latter, who had returned to Rio Grande do Sul, has been forced by the lack of personal security in that state to emigrate again to Uruguay. This is the true meaning of the scheme to suppress contraband on the frontier.

—According to the *horario* published by the Tijuca electric tramway company, the time between Largo de S. Francisco and the Alto da Boa Vista (Tijuca), by the 4:20 p. m. express tram, is one hour and ten minutes, the arrival at Tijuca being scheduled at 5:30. This is certainly a great improvement. The fares are rather high, in our opinion, being 15\$00 over the electric line, either way, or 30\$ for a subscription of 30 tickets.

—In view of the efforts of the Minas deputations in congress to secure a prolongation of the Central from Cascudos to Curvello, the S. Paulo *Diário Popular* asks why the deputation from that state can not do as much toward securing the completion of the broad gauge from Taubaté to São Paulo. "The economies so much talked of," says the *Diário*, "are in toothpicks, let us join in with the Mineiros. Without doubt, congress will do all it can to limit the economies to toothpicks."

—A trial trip over the new section of the Tijuca electric line, between Rua do Uruguai and the power-house took place on Saturday last, and resulted most successfully. There were a considerable number of interested persons present, including various representatives of the local press. We are indebted to the directors for the courteous invitation sent to this office.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 9th inst. amounted to 432,068\$000. Compared with the receipts for the corresponding week of last year the amount shows an increase of 13,364\$000 which converted into gold shows an increase of \$813 over last year. The aggregate receipts for the year up to 9th inst. were £372,516 and the difference is now only £4,954 less than in the same period in 1898. It is satisfactory to note that the difference is being decreased steadily week by week.

SHIPPING NOTES

—An American bark and a native boat were wrecked in the storm at Montevideo on the 16th inst.

—News has been received that the "Wordsworth" was unfortunate enough to break down on her trip to New York and was compelled to call at Barbados.

—The new White Star liner "Oceanic," the largest steamship in the world, arrived at New York from Southampton on the 14th inst. The voyage across the Atlantic was a great success.

—It is said that the boilers of the President's steam yacht are in a very damaged and dangerous condition. They have been in use for 15 years and are so corroded that an accident would surely occur were they used again.

—A New York telegram of the 17th inst. states that Rear Admiral Schley has been appointed to the command of the South Atlantic squadron. We shall be very glad to welcome here the victorious commander of the American fleet at Santago.

—Another unfortunate steamer, the "Dunstan," bound for Pará, had been compelled to purge quarantine at Ilha Grande. Were the government compelled to bear the expenses and losses of these sanitary requirements, which it should do, these arbitrary and senseless exactions would be modified.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 14th inst. by the Lampert & Holt steamer "Buffton" from New York, Paraná and Bahia, were as follows: Mr. D. Barros, Miss L. Conceição and 3 third-class. There were also 14 first-class and 2 third-class passengers in transit to the River Plate.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 15th says that the German str. "Wittekind," from Breuken, has gone aground on the English bank, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. There were 500 passengers on board, all of whom were safely landed. The cargo is now being taken out of the steamer.

—Notice has been given that the Braz ship "Franzoni" is anchored north of the Cape Prio lighthouse with water in the hold and leaking badly. The ship comes from Pernambuco with a cargo of pine for Rio and has been 90 days out. All her crew is said to be laid up with scurvy, five men having died during the voyage. The ship has since been brought into port.

—We have been having exceptionally thick weather and for an unusually long period, and several mishaps have already occurred to vessels trying to navigate the bay without the use of the compass. There are dangers enough even within the harbor to render the use of the compass very necessary in thick weather, in view of the circumstance that no signals are used to indicate the channel.

—Brazilian business has been restricted to the fixture of two sailors, one to load hay for Rio and the other to Pelotas with wheat. Parcels are freely offered and regular traders find no difficulty in filling up while liners engaged to fill up at Brazilian ports freely obtain parcels at current rates from Buenos Aires to their filling up ports.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 4.

—The commander of the P. S. N. Co's "Orissas" has come in for a round of acclamations on the part of the Clíun public for his salvage of the passengers and crew of the Clíun transport "Angamano" which, it has now been proved, did not strike a rock but ran foul of a floating wreck or some derelict. It is now said that hopes are entertained of saving the "Angamano."—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 6.

—The passenger arrivals here per Pacific ss. "Orcania" on the 16th inst. were Messrs. H. Biazot and C. W. Foster and Miss M. A. Garé Dussand, all from Montevideo.

—The passenger departures per Pacific ss. "Orcania" on the 16th inst. were:—for Bahia, Miguel Angelo, America Angelo, Virgilio Angelo, P. Brunneau and J. F. Rauos; for Paraná, Arthur Leite, C. Zuberbühler and C. Dabelow; and for Liverpool, Mr. J. R. Statham.

—The R. M. S. "Magdalena" had the misfortune to run aground while leaving port at 1:30 on the morning of the 14th. There was a heavy fog on the bay and the captain somehow lost his bearings and ran on a shoal inside Villegaúgan island, showing that he was running nearly at right angles to his course. Fortunately the ground was soft and the steamer suffered no injury. She was floated again at high water at 10 a.m. and at once continued her voyage.

LOCAL NOTES

—We learn that nearly 5,000\$ have already been subscribed for the mausoleum for Lient. Pio Torelli.

—During the absence of Minister Bryan, Secretary Thomas C. Dawson will be in charge of the United States legation in this capital.

—The Uruguayan minister, Dr. Blas Vidal, has taken leave of the President and of the *Patr*, and is returning home on leave of absence.

—The Chilean minister Dr. Angel Vicuña, took formal leave of the President on Saturday last, preparatory to leaving for Chile on the 25th inst.

—Gov. Luiz Viana returned to this capital yesterday, and is going up to Belo Horizonte tomorrow to have a talk with Gov. Silviano Brandão.

—One of the horses presented by Gen. Roca to the military school in this city was killed some days ago in consequence of displaying symptoms of hydrocephalus.

—In spite of the spirit of subservience displayed by congressmen, the government's blunders are causing an opposition party to be gradually forming in congress.

—It is said that the government proposes to purchase the forests and water courses belonging to the Santa Rita company, on which the Banco da Republica holds a mortgage.

—Police detective Julio Tafo apparently thinks that stealing like charity should begin at home. He is accused of having stolen clothing from a police physician and jeweler from a police delegate.

—It is stated that Governor Luiz Viana, accompanied by the minister of industry and the director of the Central railway, will leave on the 20th inst. for Belo Horizonte to visit the governor of Minas Geraes.

—The minister of foreign affairs has approved the appointment of Mr. William Crichton as Brazilian commercial agent at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Mr. Percy Arthur Clarke to a similar post at St. John's, New Brunswick.

—On Monday at 10 o'clock a. m. about 30 soldiers, the most of whom belong to the 7th h. regiment of infantry, had a fight with the police on Rua do Senhor dos Passos. One soldier and two policemen were wounded.

—It is to be hoped for the sake of Senator Rodrigues Alves that the political evolution now in progress will be speedily accomplished. If he has to continue to defend the government, his conscience, we fear, will soon be a complete wreck.

—Senator Feliciano Penna will doubtless be accused of exaggeration, but every candid man must acknowledge that what he said on Friday is substantially correct and congressmen that are not utterly callous must have writhed under his scathing rebuke.

—Old residents of Rio will regret to hear of the death of Conde de Herzberg, which occurred in this city on the 15th inst. at the age of 77 years. He was an ardent sportsman, and was for many years director of the funeral service monopoly of this city.

—The Paraguayans have it that when President Campos Salles goes down to Buenos Aires to visit President Roca, he will improve the opportunity to visit the newly acquired state of Matto Grosso. They therefore propose to invite him to pay them a visit at Asuncion.

—We deeply regret to chronicle the death of another old resident and member of our English colony, Mr. William H. Yeats, who died in this city on the 13th inst. Mr. Yeats was at one time a junior partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. Phillips Brothers & Co., and was afterwards and for many years a prominent and successful coffee broker.

—At the session of the Supreme Tribunal on the 16th, the application of Dr. Luiz Adolfo Correia da Costa and others for a writ of habeas corpus for 31 persons arrested in Cuyabá, Matto Grosso, was unanimously allowed, and the authorities of Matto Grosso are ordered to present the said prisoners before the court in Rio de Janeiro on October 25th.

—A large number of colonels are about to be transformed into brigadier-generals—of course as a measure of economy. A battalion of generals could be inscribed.—We were going to say "put in the field," but changed our mind at once, were that necessary, but still they come. What Brazil is to do with so many generals, the Lord only knows—and He won't tell!

—We see by an exchange from the River Plate, where newspapers are much more enterprising than here in Brazil, that the international race for the America's cup will take place October 3rd. The contestants this year are the American "Columbia" and the British "Shamrock." According to all accounts the latter is an exceptionally fine yacht and stands a fair chance of winning.

—Among the passengers homeward bound on the ss. "Orcania" which sailed on Saturday last, was Mr. J. R. Statham, who has been visiting Rio and São Paulo for the purpose of renewing old acquaintances and studying new business conditions. Mr. Statham was connected with Messrs. Phillips Brothers & Co. many years ago, and has been away from the country some ten years or more.

—Through some inexplicable oversight, our statistics of the Methodist Church in Brazil last week referred to the figures given in 1893. For the present year, which shows a marked increase, the membership is 2,347, or an increase of 355 over the past year. The church possesses 4 colleges in Brazil, valued at 393,250\$000, and efforts are being made to increase their facilities for instruction.

—On the 15th the senate voted to admit Col. Rocha Fagundes, the official candidate, as senator from the states of Rio Grande do Norte, though there are grave doubts of the legality of his election.

—The long-standing controversy over the removal of the market place has at last been decided, the minister of finance having signed the documents authorizing the exchange of the old site, which is wanted by the customhouse, for a new site on Praia D. Manoel, on land recently reclaimed. It may be assumed that the building of a new market will now begin, providing of course that no one else wants a lembrança from the contractor.

—We deeply regret to hear of the death at Feira de São Anna, Bahia, of Miss Christina Chamberlain, daughter of Rev. G. W. Chamberlain. In company with a young Brazilian lady she came down to Bahia early last month to take leave of her father, who was leaving for the United States on the "Wordsworth." Both of the young ladies took yellow fever while in Bahia, and both died on their return home to Feira de São Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain will have the heartfelt sympathy of all their old friends here and in São Paulo.

—At the instance of the secretary of the German consulate, the police arrested at a hotel on Santa Thereza on the 13th inst., Josef Goenéa and his wife, accused of the murder of Augusta Lutz and Clara Schultz in Berlin on August 23, 1897. A reward of 1000 marks had been offered for their apprehension.

—Their discovery here was due to the circumstance that Mr. Wilhelm Althöfer, manager of an important commercial house here, happened to see their photographs at the Austrian-Hungarian consulate and recognized them.

—In noting a visit to the S. Sebastião hospital on the 16th inst. to inspect various additions to the service designed to render that hospital capable of receiving all descriptions of infectious diseases, the *Patr* notes that there are now under treatment there over 300 cases of small-pox. From January 1st to September 15th, the numbers of yellow fever and small-pox cases received and treated were as follows:

received discharged died existing

Yellow fever 730 412 316 2

Small-pox... 1,219 570 336 313

—On the 9th inst. Dr. José Clímaco do Espírito Santo was appointed federal judge in Matto Grosso. Some days ago the public was informed that the appointment had been cancelled and on Sunday Dr. José Clímaco published a statement on the subject. From this statement it appears that Senator Phebeiro Machado had informed President Campos Salles that the newly appointed Judge was on intimate terms with Senator Aquino do Amaral and had been seen conversing with Senator Antonio Azereedo. To this Dr. José Clímaco attributes the cancellation of his appointment.

—The *Notícia* of the 16th tells us how scrupulously the government has been not to spend public money on the entertainment of President Roca, before the necessary credit is granted. Instead of opening a credit at the treasury, which had not been authorized, President Campos Salles opened a credit at the Banco da Republica, where, we may add, the government keeps an open account. It's a beautiful arrangement and its how it is possible to break the law and yet not break it. By keeping a big bank account outside the treasury, it is possible to do everything—except to pay interest on the foreign debts.

—The faith cures practised by a certain Dr. Eduardo Silva seems to be giving the police some trouble. On the 15th the "doctors" was summoned to appear at the central police station, which he did, accompanied by about twenty persons of good standing. In reply to interrogatories he declared that he is not practising medicine, that a great many persons have come to him for treatment, that he does not practise spiritualism, nor suggestion, nor animal magnetism, that he does not guarantee cures, and that he does not accept fees beyond what are necessary for the maintenance of his family. What the medical faculty and police can do in such a case, we do not know. Were he to tell people to smoke less, drink less, live rationally, eat better prepared food, use natural aperients such as fruits, etc., would that be an infraction of the law which protects good-for-nothing medical practitioners?

—Small-pox continues to make victims in this loyal and heroic, but very dirty and unsanitary city, at from 5 to 10 a day. To show how negligent the *medicos* and sanitary officials are, we will relate an occurrence which came under our personal notice. In one of the crowded central streets of the city there is a building of three floors, the ground floor occupied by a shop for the sale of ready-made clothing, with habitations for families in the rear, the 1st floor by a doctor's office in front and a family in the rear, and the 2nd floor by two families. Two or three cases of small-pox appeared in the family on the 1st floor, who employed an outside physician and concealed them from the physician occupying the front room, and the sick were treated on the premises. Fortunately no one died, but note the chances of spreading the infection. The key to the front office was kept by this family, and it was passed out to the doctor every day. All his patients came up the staircase and passed the door where the small-pox cases were. The skylight well opened free communication from the roof down to the ground floor, and it was possible for infection to pass upward to the people living on the 2nd floor, and downward to the shopkeeper, his stock of clothing and his customers on the ground floor. It is no wonder that small-pox spreads, when negligence like this occurs.

[September 19th 1899.]

—The manner in which the service of the sale of stamps is performed at the post-office in this city, says the *Jornal do Comercio*, is unworthy of a civilized country. We have frequently had occasion to call attention to this subject and we are pleased to see that the *Jornal* has also taken the matter up.

CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

LONDON AND R. P. BANK vs. H. M. S. S.

«FLORA», «SWALLOWS AND WIVES».

This match was played on the 3rd inst. on the R. C. A. A. grounds in Icarahy, and resulted in a win for the Fleet by 7 wickets after a well contested struggle, and within five minutes of time.

For the winners, Lt. Leggett played sound cricket for 86 not out, but was materially assisted, however, by Mr. Manning's stonewall defence. For the Bank, Messrs. Allen, Frauncis, Lomas and C. Hargreaves batted well.

The scores were:

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LTD.

C. A. Connolly, ct. Leggett, b. Lenn.....	7
E. A. Tootal, b. Manning.....	6
G. H. Lomas, ct. Miles, b. Lenn.....	20
A. E. Ridgway, b. Leun.....	9
A. R. Stevens, ct. Woodiefield, b. Lenn.....	19
H. Hargreaves, ct. and b. Segrave.....	7
C. H. T. Allen, b. Lenn.....	42
S. Francis, ct. Manning, b. Segrave.....	28
C. Hargreaves, not out.....	13
F. S. Voule, b. Lenn.....	0
H. A. De Lisle, b. Lenn.....	10
Extras.....	136

H. M. S. «FLORA», «SWALLOWS AND WIVES».

Dr. Miller, b. Coually.....	2
Lt. Leggett, not out.....	36
Mr. Manning, b. Ridgway.....	16
Mr. Lenn, ct. Francis, b. Connolly.....	13
Mr. Ames, not out.....	3
S. Woodiefield.....	1
Mr. Edgell.....	—
Lt. Segrave.....	—
Lt. Smyth.....	—
Miles.....	—
Extras.....	17

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PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Relatório of the Director of the Department of Interior, Justice, and Public Instruction, of the state of Bahia.

U. S. Consular Reports; July, 1899. Contains Secretary Dawson's report on diamond mining in Minas Geraes, and a report on a steamship trust.

U. S. Consular Reports; August, 1899. There is nothing in this number relating to Brazil, but there are several interesting reports on other South American countries.

BUSINESS NOTES

—It is said that torrential rains are delaying the grinding of sugar cane in Alagoas.

—It is said that the operatives at the mint have not received their pay for the last two months.

—The export tax on rosewood in the state of Bahia is 25 reis a kilo. It all helps to restrict trade.

—The Bavaria brewery is to be sold at judicial auction on the 28th inst. It was mounted at heavy expense and represents a very large capital.

—Building No. 66 Rua dos Ourives, at the corner of Rua do Ouvidor, was sold at auction on the 11th inst. to Luiz de Rezende for 250,000\$.

—For daring to oppose oppressive legislation, importers have been violently attacked in communicated articles in the *Jornal do Comercio*.

—The governor of Minas Geraes has been authorized to renew for the period of 20 years the agreement with the contractors of the mineral waters of Lameirão and Cambuquira.

—According to some São Paulo papers, a shipment of tobacco weighing 14,000 kilos, and valued at 10\$ an arroba, did not go forward because a tax of 9\$ an arroba was demanded.

—A new life insurance company has been organized in Brazil under the designation "Garantia Muta do Brasil". It is located in the city of Bahia, and its statutes have been approved by the national government.

—The committee on the constitution, of the senate, has reported against the veto of the municipal prefect of the resolution of the municipal council conceding a 40 years privilege to Messrs. William Reid & Co. for the distribution of electric power in this city.

—The Associação Commercial of S. Paulo endorses the protest of the Rio de Janeiro importers against burdensome provisions in the general revenue bill. Nevertheless, unless merchants exert themselves to defeat those provisions, they will certainly be voted by congress.

—The Argentine minister of marine and the naval intendent have sent letters to Mr. Charles Hue, the well known ship chandler of this city, thanking him for the efficient and satisfactory manner in which he furnished supplies to the Argentine squadron which recently visited this port.

—Will the government now favor us with an itemized statement of the expenditures on the Roca festivities?

—It is stated that government has resolved to sell its cattle ranges, on which so much money has been spent and from which so little benefit has been derived. The proposals of Dr. Lynn Castro and Lt. Col. José Chermont have been accepted, from which the government expects to derive 2,000,000\$.

—On the 12th inst., the tribunal of justice raised the embargo on the street operations of the Tramway, Light and Power Co., which had been conceded by a S. Paulo judge of the 11th varas at the petition of the Viçôo Paulista Co. The former can now go ahead with its laying in the city, or until some other legal obstacle is found.

—To-morrow at 1 o'clock p.m. there will be a meeting of business men at the Exchange building for the purpose of discussing the new consumption taxes. We trust that the meeting will be well attended and that measures will be adopted for securing persistent and systematic action in defending the people from burdensome taxation.

—Of the 735,759,205\$ paper money in circulation on the 31st ult., 207,041,300\$ are in notes of 200\$, 125,099,500\$ in notes of 500\$, 119,683,375\$ in notes of 50\$ (which implies a half note), and 62,749,900\$ in notes of 100\$. It would appear that the currency was issued for the convenience of capitalists, rather than of wage-earners and small tradesmen.

—The minister of finance has obtained from Europe some specimens of bank paper, postage and revenue stamps so prepared and printed, it is said, that they will resist forgery, or improper use. The minister is disposed to make the experiment. It will cost something, of course, but, as Smalwyt says, "there are manifest advantages in a change in these hard times."

—According to the *Diário Popular*, the firm of Augusto Cambraia, Noronha & Garcia has acquired a permanent lease of lands belonging to the Benedictine monastery in Santos, on which they propose to construct an inclined plane to the summit of Monsterrat, in that city. They have already secured a concession for the improvement, which will thus open up one of the best and most healthful residence localities in Santos.

—Bitter complaints are made in commercial circles of the government proposition to do away with manifests, to require shippers to classify goods on shipment and deliver same to consuls to be forwarded by him to the custom-house, to hold the captains of steamers responsible for correct invoicing and classifying, and to double the fines. The object is apparently to increase the revenue by means of fines. The scheme, however, will not work, for foreign shippers cannot and will not classify goods, and ship captains are not made responsible for what they do not know. Such requirements will simple block trade until suspended.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—On the 16th inst. the President signed a decree opening a supplementary credit of 400,000\$ for account of a public relief.

—The gold percentage on customs receipts last month, in addition to those published in our last issue, were as follows:—Pará 192, 776,936; Mato Grosso 56,176\$72.

—On the 16th inst. the municipal prefect paid to the Banco da Republica the 6th installment of capital and interest on the municipal loan of 1896, amounting to 1,081,559\$450.

—The Juiz de Fóra custom-house, which had been built by the state of Minas Geraes, has been transferred, it is asserted, to the general government for the sum of 1,057,000\$00.

—It is asserted that the Minas legislature has reduced expenditures by more than 4,000,000\$, in order to alleviate the critical situation. This is an example, if true, that every state government should follow.

—On the 15th the treasury paid in at the London and River Plate Bank the sum of £ 85,416 13s on account of the 1897 loan of £ 2,000,000 obtained in London. The *Jornal* says that the payment of the quota of February next will complete the liquidation of this loan.

—The customs receipts at Santos, not including deposits, amounted in August to 2,369,924\$85, against 3,196,393\$728 in the corresponding month of 1898. The decrease was, consequently, \$26,469\$143. We have not yet seen a statement for the receipts in the month of July.

—The governor of Espírito Santo claims that the economies realized in various public services in that state will aggregate 300,000\$. He denies the statements published that interest payments on the public debt of that state have been suspended, and says that the next coupons will be promptly met.

—A Bahia telegram of the 15th to the *Paiç* says that the financial crisis in that city continues unabated. The savings bank is unable to meet the run on its deposits and various debtors of the state are unable to pay up. But it must be remembered that the *Paiç* is in opposition to the Bahia governor.

—According to an official statement the total amount of paper money in circulation on August 31st was 735,759,205\$000. The decrease in the month of August was 5,000,000\$ by burning, according to the provisions of the funding scheme, and 4,936\$ from discounts on notes presented for substitution. The total decrease since January 1st is 50,182,553\$000.

—On the 16th the President signed a decree opening a supplementary credit of 618,750\$ for the prorogued session of congress for the current month—being 141,750\$ for the salaries of senators, and 477,000\$ for the salaries of deputies. It is needless to say that these salaries will be paid promptly, even if the pay of operatives and public employes are several months in arrears.

—The *Jornal do Comercio* in its issue of the 25th ult. stated that the amount of paper money in circulation at that date was less than 734,000,000\$. but in its issue of the 12th inst. it stated that the amount in circulation on the 31st ult. was 735,759,205\$. Is the *Jornal* trying to create the impression that, in spite of Minister Martinho's fires, there was an increase in circulation between the 25th and 31st?

—Some of our foreign exchanges are making the mistake of crediting the funding loan scheme to President Campos Salles and his visit to London. The truth of the matter is that the project originated with certain financiers in London, who sent Mr. Edward Tootal to Brazil to discuss it with the government about the time Campos Salles was preparing to go abroad. The principal features of the scheme were agreed upon here and the subject was then referred to the President-elect in London for his approval, as its execution would depend upon his administration.

—According to the *Diário do Santos* over 2,000 Italian laborers have left the state of S. Paulo since the end of July. It is useless, perhaps, to call the attention of the government to this fact, but foreign bondholders, we trust, will be able to see its significance. If the latter wish the resumption of interest payment on their bonds when the moratorium ends, they must induce the Brazilian government to abandon the disastrous policy of heavy taxation, which, preventing the accumulation of available resources, deprives the country of the ability to pay its debts.

—The revenue of the state of Rio de Janeiro amounted last year to 11,185,038\$678,315\$80, unduly classified as revenue. This is 3,776,803\$ less than the budget estimate, which was 14,961,322\$160. The expenditure was 15,862,886\$514, the deficit being, consequently, 4,677,867\$336. The floating debt of the state amounted at the end of last year to 8,423,998\$050 and the funded debt to 4,300\$000. In the first half of the present year the revenue receipts amounted to 3,290,006\$86, against 4,067,133\$467, in the corresponding period of 1898, the decrease being 777,127\$581. These figures, taken from the message sent by the governor to the state legislature on the 15th inst., show that the financial situation of the state is far from prosperous.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 19th, 1899.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1899), gold..... 27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1899) in U. S. coin at \$4.8663 per £ 1 stg..... 54.75
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold..... 15827 dts
do £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold..... 8.89

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day..... 7 9/16 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)..... 3/570

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)..... 280 rs. gold

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$4.8663 per £ 1 stg. in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 65611
Value of £ 1 stg. per £ 1 st. in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 35735

EXCHANGE.

Sept. 11.—The official opening rate of the day was 27 d. in all the banks. In the course of the morning the Brasilianese, London & Brazilian, and London & River Plate banks put out 7 1/2 d. but later on the last bank reverted to 7 3/4 d. and the others followed. The market was very quiet, but the banks were firm and managed to sell at 30 d. on the day after. The banks were open to the public at 7 1/2 d. and freely offered 2800 per arroba. The packers were firm and managed to sell at 30 d. on the day after. The Santos market was sustained and steady, but the packers offered 2800 per kilo. The Santos market was suspended on Friday and the packers offered 2800 per kilo. The Santos market opened firm on Wednesday and with more animation than on the preceding day. The factors and packers did business together on bases of 9300 per arroba and 2800 per kilo. The packers were again active on Friday and freely offered 2800 per arroba. The packers were firm and managed to sell at 30 d. on the day after. The Santos market was suspended on Friday and the packers offered 2800 per kilo. The packers were influenced by the fall in the Santos market, but the first offer of 2800 per kilo was rejected. The Santos market was suspended on Saturday and the packers offered 2800 per kilo. The Santos market opened firm on Monday and the packers offered 2800 per arroba. The packers were firm and managed to sell at 30 d. on the day after. The Santos market was suspended on Tuesday and the packers offered 2800 per kilo. The Santos market opened firm on Wednesday and the packers offered 2800 per arroba. The packers were firm and managed to sell at 30 d. on the day after. The Santos market was suspended on Thursday and the packers offered 2800 per kilo. The Santos market opened firm on Friday and the packers offered 2800 per arroba. The packers were firm and managed to sell at 30 d. on the day after. 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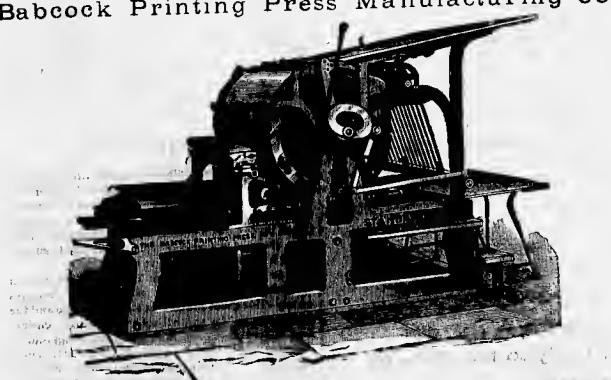
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